

## Market Saturation and Utilization Data Tool

### Technical Appendix

#### 1. Purpose of the Analysis

Market saturation, in the present context, refers to the density of providers of a particular service within a defined geographic area relative to the number of the beneficiaries receiving that service in the area. The data can be used by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to monitor and manage market saturation as a means to prevent fraud, waste and abuse (FWA). The data can also be used to reveal the degree to which use of a service is related to the number of providers servicing a geographic region. Provider services and utilization data by geographic regions are easily compared using an interactive map. There are a number of research uses for these data, but one objective of making these data public is to assist health care providers in making informed decisions about their service locations and the beneficiary population they serve.

#### 2. Data and Analysis Population

The analysis is based on paid Medicare claims data from the CMS Integrated Data Repository (IDR). The IDR contains Medicare & Medicaid claims, beneficiary data, provider data and plan data. Claims data are analyzed for a 12-month reference. Results are updated quarterly to reflect a more recent 12-month reference period.

#### 3. Methodology

##### 3.1 Beneficiary Location

A beneficiary's location is based on zip code information. Two strategies are used sequentially to determine location:

1. An attempt is made to match the beneficiary's 9-digit zip code to the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county and state ID numbers.
2. If there is no match using the 9-digit zip code, an attempt is made to match the beneficiary's 5-digit zip code to the FIPS county and state ID numbers.
3. If there is no match on either the 9- or 5-digit zip codes, the beneficiary is not included in the analysis.

##### 3.2 Provider Location

Claims are used to define the geographic area(s) served by a provider rather than the provider's practice address. A provider is defined as "serving a county" if, during the one-year reference period, the provider had paid claims for more than 10 beneficiaries located in a county. A provider is defined as "serving a state" if that provider serves any county in the state.

##### 3.3 Exclusionary Criteria

There are four exclusionary criteria imposed on the data. In particular:

1. The following United States territories, commonwealths, and freely associated states are excluded: American Samoa (AS); Micronesia (FM); Guam (GU); Northern Mariana Islands (MP); Puerto Rico (PR); and the U.S. Virgin Islands (VI).
2. If a beneficiary's county of residence cannot be determined, that beneficiary is excluded. (This generally represents a very small percent of the population (<1%).
3. Providers are excluded if they had paid claims for 10 or fewer beneficiaries located in the county.
4. Counties are excluded if 10 or fewer beneficiaries who had paid claims resided in the county.

### 3.4 Health Service Areas

#### 3.4.1 Ambulance

Ambulance services are part of Medicare Part B. Ambulance services are evaluated in three groups: Non-Emergency Ambulance Services only, Emergency Ambulance Services only, and Non-Emergency and Emergency Services Combined.

##### 3.4.1.1 Non-Emergency Ambulance Services

Non-emergency ambulance services are defined by Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) codes A0425, A0426, and A0428 in order to determine the number of providers of these services. Only A0426 and A0428 are used to determine the number of users of these services. In order to specify that ambulance services are Medicare Part B, the claim type is specified as 71 and 72.

##### 3.4.1.2 Emergency Ambulance Services

Emergency ambulance services are defined by HCPCS codes A0427 and A0429 in order to determine the number of providers and users of these services. In order to specify that ambulance services are Medicare Part B, the claim type is specified as 71 and 72.

##### 3.4.1.3 Non-Emergency and Emergency Services Combined

Combined non-emergency and emergency ambulance services are defined by HCPCS codes A0425, A0426, A0427, A0428, and A0429 in order to determine the number of providers and users of these services. In order to specify that ambulance services are Medicare Part B, the claim type is specified as 71 and 72.

#### 3.4.2 Home Health Services

Home health services are part of Medicare Part A. Home health services are defined by the first digit of the type of bill (TOB1) used to identify the type of facility that provided care to the beneficiary. For home health, this digit is 3. In addition, the Claim Bill Classification FISS Valid Indicator is specified as equal to 2, and the Claim Bill Classification Code is specified as **not** being equal to 2.

#### 3.4.3 Skilled Nursing Facilities

Skilled nursing facilities services are part of Medicare Part A. Skilled nursing facilities services are defined by the first digit of the type of bill (TOB1) used to identify the type of facility that provided care to the beneficiary. For skilled nursing facilities, this digit is 2. In addition, the Claim Bill Classification FISS Valid Indicator is specified as 1.

#### 3.4.4 Independent Diagnostic Testing Facilities (IDTF) Part A

IDTF Part A services are IDTF-like services rendered by non-IDTF facilities (e.g., critical access hospitals) that are billed under Part A. IDTF Part A are defined by the first digit of the type of bill (TOB1) used to identify the type of facility that provided care to the beneficiary. For IDTF Part A, this digit is 1. In addition, the Claim Bill Classification FISS Valid Indicator is specified as 3.

#### 3.4.5 Independent Diagnostic Testing Facilities (IDTF) Part B

IDTF Part B services are defined by the CMS specialty code for pricing the line item service on the non-institutional claim. For IDTF Part B, this specialty code is 47. In order to specify that independent diagnostic testing facilities are Medicare Part B, the claim type is specified as 71 and 72.

#### 3.4.6 Hospice Services

Hospice services are part of Medicare Part A. Hospice services are defined by the first digit of the type of bill (TOB1) used to identify the type of facility that provided care to the beneficiary. For hospice services, this digit is 8. In addition, the Claim Bill Classification FISS Valid Indicator is specified as 1 or 2.

### 3.5 Metrics

#### 3.5.1 Number of Fee-For-Service (FFS) Beneficiaries

A FFS beneficiary is defined as being enrolled in Part A and/or Part B with a coverage type code equal to “9” (FFS coverage) for at least one month of the 12-month reference period. Beneficiaries must not have a death date for that month, and must have a non-missing zip so they can be assigned to a county.

#### 3.5.2 Number of Providers

Claims are used to define the geographic area(s) served by a provider rather than the provider’s practice address. A provider is defined as “serving a county” if, during the one-year reference period, the provider had paid claims for more than 10 beneficiaries located in a county. A provider is defined as “serving a state” if that provider serves any county in the state.

#### 3.5.3 Average Number of Users per Provider

“Users” are the subset of FFS beneficiaries who have a paid claim for a service. This number is divided by the number of providers to obtain the average number of users per provider.

#### 3.5.4 Percentage of Users out of FFS Benes

The proportion of FFS beneficiaries who have a paid claim for a service.

#### 3.5.5 Average Number of Providers per County

For the nation, the average number of providers per county is the average number of providers across the U.S. counties (and the District of Columbia) included in the analysis. For each state, this number is the average across that state’s counties. For each county, it is the number of providers in the county.

### 4. Market Saturation and Utilization Data Tool – Interactive Map Data

The interactive map is color-coded based on an analysis that separates the distribution into the following categories of states/counties for the selected metric: lowest 25%, second lowest 25%, 3rd

lowest 25%, top 25% excluding extreme values, and extreme values. Extreme values are defined by the equation:  $(1.5 * (\text{interquartile range})) + \text{the } 75^{\text{th}} \text{ percentile}$ . For those interested in states and counties affected by the CMS Moratoria, the interactive map permits a visualization that identifies those states and counties. In this visualization, ambulance and home health service areas for moratoria versus non-moratoria states/counties are also identified based on color scheme. Counties that are excluded from the analyses are colored grey in the interactive map.

*Notes:*

- 1. The initial release of the ambulance and home health data (2016-01-29) defined a FFS beneficiary as being enrolled in Part A and Part B. All subsequent releases define a FFS beneficiary as being enrolled in Part A and/or Part B.*
- 2. The initial release of the ambulance and home health data (2016-01-29) defined a user of a health service area as any beneficiary who met the qualifying criteria for the health service area. All subsequent releases define a user of a health service area as any beneficiary who met the qualifying criteria for the health service and was a subset of the FFS beneficiary population.*
- 3. Ambulance (Emergency) data for the 2014-10-01 to 2015-09-30 and 2015-01-01 to 2015-12-31 reference periods as included in the second release (2016-06-22) were revised in the 2016-07-15 data files.*